

- (1) (a) munitions containing lethal toxic substances (phosgene, cyanogen chloride, hydrocyanic acid etc.);  
(b) toxic chemicals in bulk;
- (2) (a) munitions containing incapacitating agents (yperites);  
(b) incapacitating agents in bulk;
- (3) (a) munitions containing neurotoxic chemicals and key precursors; and  
(b) neurotoxic chemicals in bulk.

This particular order has been selected to preserve the security balance. Priority destruction of neurotoxic chemicals would enhance the value of stocks of lethal chemicals and upset the balance. Furthermore, detection of the diversion of these lethal chemicals from industrial use to military use during the ten year destruction period would be difficult if these agents were still permitted through the early phases of the destruction process.

International inspection teams would conduct on-site inspections to verify destruction and conversion. The inspection team would be present during the entire destruction campaign, but would not need to remain during periods between phases of destruction and conversion. Converted facilities would be subject to routine inspections.

After eight years from the date of entry into force of the convention, the production capacity of all parties must be reduced to zero. At this point, stocks of chemical weapons of the two major powers must not exceed the equivalent of 4,000 t of neurotoxic substances; other countries must not possess more than 1,000 t of neurotoxic substances. After ten years, parties must make a "solemn declaration" that stocks have been totally destroyed and that production facilities have been completely eliminated. The international control organ must make a "solemn declaration" about the "definitive elimination of military capability in chemical warfare" (p.16).